and efficient transaction of the public business I trust that our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable; that the friendship we may form here may be genuine and lasting, and that the work of the Senate may redound to the prace and honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of all the people."

NEW SENATORS SWORN IN. All the newly elected Senators who were present, as well the old as the new ones, were then sworn in batches of four at a time and subscribed to the oath of office. The new Senators are fifteen in number and the old Senators who have been re-elected twelve. Their names are: bems, Alexander B. Clay of Georgia, Henry Heitfeldt of Idaho, William E. Mason of Illinote, Charles W. Fairbank of Indiana, W. O. Harris of Kansas, Samuel D. McEnery of Louisiana, George L. Wellington of Maryland, Thomas C. Platt of New York, Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Joseph H. Earle of South Carolina, George Turner of Washington, John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, and Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah.

Rawlins of Utah.
Old Senators (reflected)—Allison, Gallinger,
Hansbrough, Jones (Nev.), Jones (Ark.), Kyle,
Morrill, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Teller, and Vest.

Each Senator as he came forward to take the oath was escorted by his colleague, so that Mr. Sherman performed perhaps his last official act in the Senate Chamber by escorting Mr. Forsker, Mr. Brice's successor. The only exception to the rule was in the case of Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.), who was escorted not by his colleague, Mr. Pettigrew, but by the Populist Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen.

M'RINLEY'S TIME HAD COME.

Mr. Pettigrew, but by the Populist Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen.

It was now time for President Cleveland to escort President-quet McKiniey out upon the eastern front of the Capitol, where McKiniey was to take the oath of office and to deliver his inaugural address. While Vice-President Hobert was delivering his inaugural address, Mrs. McKiniey and McKiniey's mother were escorted out of the Senate gallery to their soats on the great stand from which McKiniey was to address the people. Two army officers in full uniform led the way for Mrs. McKiniey, who was still assisted by Private Secretary Porter and by Mr. Bell. Mrs. McKiniey, who was still assisted by Private Secretary Porter and by Mr. Bell. Mrs. McKiniey also used her cane as she walked slowly out upon the great stand. The spot from which Mr. McKiniey was to speak was inclosed by a wooden rail, and in the inclosure were two huge red leather-covered arm chairs. One of these was for President Cleveland and the other was for Mr. McKiniey. The crowd, that did not number less than 30,000, awaited the appearance of Cleveland and McKiniey. When they saw Mrs. McKiniey a great cheer went up. As far as the eye could see the crowd extenied. The trees were loaded down with men who had climbed into the branches and from a distance looked like huge blackbirds. The houses just outside of the Capitol grounds were loaded down with people. The roof of the Capitol itself was a mass of humanity. The bright day had brought out an unusual number of folks to see the new President take the oath of office. Every few moments the national anthem. "America, was neard. The great national song was sung by those in the audience, one group after another taking it up. It was not sung in a great chorus but only at intervals by little groups. Nevertheless it was a very pleasant feature. President Cleveland, still supporting himself with his huge umbrella and with Mr. McKiniey hanging lightly upon his coat sleeve, appeared from the Senate wing of the Capitol and walked slowly down to th

President Cleveland was well aware of that fact.

M'KINLEY TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Chief Justice Fuller, in his flowing black silk robes, sat outside the little inclosure with Mrs. McKinley until it was time for Mr. Nicolay to lift up the big Hible on which Mr. McKinley was to swear to be a true and faithful President of the United States of America and that he would obey the Constitution, come what may. Vice-President Sievenson, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Senators, and the members of the House of Representatives all had seats on the great stand, and when all were seated Chief Justice Fuller rose and signified to Mr. McKinley that the time had come for him to take the oath of office. Mr. Nicolay raised the Bible to Mr. McKinley, and he grasped it firmly in his hand. Chief Justice Fuller repeated the oath of office line by line, and Mr. McKinley repeated it after him line by line. Mr. McKinley was in clear voice. He could be distinctly heard by those far out in the crowd. At the completion of the oath Mr. McKinley kissed the Bible, and he was the twenty-fifth President of the United States. Ex-President Cleveland shook his hand, the great crowd howled and cheered, and Mr. Cleveland changed seats with Mr. McKinley, When Mr. Cleveland entered the little inclosure he was entitled to the prominent seat. He was President of the United States. When Mr. Cleveland had occupied.

When Mr. Cleveland had occupied. M'KINLEY TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mckinley Escorted to the Executive Manui

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- It was 2:12 o'clock when all the ceremony at the Capitol was over and President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland were ready to start back A few minutes before this the President' family had got into their carriages and started off regardless of the procession. They had been due at the White House an hour before, and Mrs. Cleveland was to have lunched with Mrs Lamont before taking the train for Princeton at 3 o'clock. They had waited to hear the address finished, and Mr. Cleveland, of course, had to wait for them, and in consequence missed his

The trip of the President and the ex-Presiden back to the White House was a repetition of the trip to the Capitol. There was the same crowd. the same enthusiasm, the same everything. The crowd was perhaps larger. While the ceremonies at the Capitolwere going on the owners of all the trucks and wagons and boxes in the city had brought them around and sold seats or stands on them for anywhere from 25 cents to \$1.50, and there was no lack of business. The Street Cleaning Department had utilized the time in sweeping and polishing the roadway again. It had been immaculate in the morning.

THE NEW MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE. For an hour before the arrival back at the White House of the President and the ex-President, the White House gates were swung open fifty times to admit the carriages of the Diplomatic Corps, who wanted to review the parade. It was twenty minutes after 2 o'clock when the first soldiers appeared. There were two of them, and they guarded the carriage of Mrs. McKinley, the new mistress of the White House. With Mrs. McKinley in the carriage were Mrs. Marshall Barber, her sister; Chairman Bell of the Inauguration Committee, and Private Secretary Thurber. As the carriage rolled in at the gate the crowd in the reviewing stands up a cheer, Mrs. McKinley looked well, She smiled and bowed at the applause. But if for when the carriage drew up at the entrance had to be assisted by both Mr. Porter and Mr. Bell, and she walked in a most feeble manner. There was the same crowd of spectators when Mrs. McKinley arrived as there had been when President Cleveland and Major McKinley went away. Mrs. McKinley greeted them with a bow and a simile and was assisted into the Blue Parior. Mrs. Cleveland was there, and as the door swung open she greeted her successor. The two women had never met before. Mrs. McKinley, it was said, had never been in the White House before. Mrs. Cleveland's greeting was very short. It had to be, for her carriage was waiting at the rear entrance of the house, and she had to burry to eatch her train. She left the White House hust three minutes after Mrs. McKinley arrived. Mrs. McKinley's carriage was followed by a second, in which were brother Abner McKinley, the sister of President McKinley. A third carriage followed, in which were cousin William McKinley Othorne and Mrs. Osborne and Miss Grace McKinley a nice of the President. In the next few minutes some fitteen or twenty other relatives of Mr. McKinley or Mrs. McKinley and some triends walked h. They were to take lunch with Mrs. McKinley. The lunch was to have been Mrs. Clevewhen President Cleveland and

land's. She had had it prepared, but, as stated, she could not stay. Among those who walked in were Mr. George E, Morse and Mrs. Morse of San Francisco, a nicce of Mr. McKinley; Miss Mary Barber, another niece; Mrs. Sarah Duncan: Mrs. Maria Saxton, an aunt of Mrs. McKinley; Mrs. Capt. H. O. Heistand; Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago, another cousin of Mrs. McKinley; Mr. Marshall Barber, the brother-in-law of the President, and Joe Smith, the President sprivate secretary during the campaign. The lunch was spread in the small during room, and there wasn't room there for all the guests to sit down, so they all stood up.

ON THE BEVIEWING STAND.

ON THE BEVIEWING STAND.

was pread in the small dining room, and there wasn't room there for all the guests to sit down, so they all stood up.

ON THE REVIEWING STAND.

The lunch took about twenty minutes. The carriages were driven up to the door again, and those who came in them climbed back again and were driven across the lawn to the reviewing stand. Mrs. McKinley looked radiant as she was assisted this time to her carriage. She wore a heavy royal blue velvet gown and a blue velvet bonnet. Her shoulders were protected by a sealskin cape. Those of the luncheon party who had not come in carriages walked across the lawn. There were seats for all of them in the reviewing stand just back of the glass-covered space where the President and the Vice-President was in this section that the members of the Diplomatic Corps had seats. Among the persons in this section were the following:

Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ledy Pauncefote. M. and Mme. J. Patenotre, Baron and Baroness de Fava, Baron and Baroness Von Thielmann, Countess Ross, Senor and Senora Antonio Lego Arriaga, Senor and Senora Domingo Gana, Miss Gana, Mr. and Mrs. Yang Yu, Senor and Senora Julio Rengleo, Count G. Lychterveide, Mr. A. Grip, Senhor and Dona Salvador de Mendonca, the Misses de Mendonca, Senor and Senora Domingo Gana, Miss Gana, Mr. and Mrs. Yang Yu, Senor and Senora José Andrade, Mr. and Mme. Laudislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Mr. and Mrs. Senor José Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Grap Justice and Mrs. Felde, Justice and Mrs. Grap Justice and Mrs. Rrown, Justice and Mrs. Herbard, Justice and Mrs. Grap Justice and Mrs. Rrown, Justice and Mrs. Grap Justice and Mrs. Grap Justice and Mrs. Grap Justice and Mrs. Gra

CLEVELAND BIDS GOOD-BY TO M'KINLEY.

H. Hooper of Paterson.

CLEVELAND BIDS GOOD-BY TO M'KINLEY.

It was after 30 clock when the head of the procession that had started from the Capito came in sight around the corner of the Treasury building, and the cheering then began. It was preceded by a platoon of police, and then came the Cleveland troopers immediately in advance of the President McKinley occupied the righthand seat and ex-President Cleveland sat on the left, the positions being exactly the reverse of those occupied on the trip away from the White House. The troopers wheeled into the gate and up to their former position. The carriage drove up to the main entrance. Ex-President Cleveland stepped out first. He saluted the crowd in waiting; so did the new President. They went into the Blue Parlor. There they bade each other good-by, and within five minutes more Mr. Cleveland had left the house by the same exit that Mrs. Cleveland had left the house by the same exit that Mrs. Cleveland had taken. President McKinley remained in the Blue Parlor only a few moments. He came with Secretary of State Sherman. Together they walked across the lawn to the reviewing stand. The real head of the procession was just coming in sight then. By the time the President had reached the glass inclosure Gen. Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal, was opposite him, and the crowd was yelling and screaning its applause. Vice-President Hobart stepped into the reviewing stand and stood beside the President amorent later. Each stood with head bared and returned the salute of the Grand Marshal. They occupied the stand until the parade was over, just before 6 o'clock. All of the President's party stayed, too, except Mother McKinley and Abner. They left at about 4 o'clock.

DETAILS OF THE PARADE.

Presidential Inauguration. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- This inauguration parade was better than any previous inaugura-

tion parade because there were more regular army men in it. It was said to-day that there had never been before such a display of regular, on an occasion of this kind. There were regiments from all the branches

Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur—have joined the silent majority.

President McKinley's inaugural address was very well received. He held a typewritten copy in his left hand, and punctuated the points in it by swinging his glasses. He seldom referred to his notes. In the matter of muking speeches President McKinley is to some extent like Mr. Cleveland. He commits them to memery. He has a very retentive memory, and he seldom makes a break.

At the conclusion of President McKinley's inaugural address he left the little inclosure, said a few words to Mrs. McKinley, and started for the carriage which was to take him and ex-President Cleveland back to the White House. This time President McKinley led the way and ex-President Cleveland leaned on Mr. McKinley services and the propositions of the two men had been changed in less than a moment's time. pleasant by modest displays that brought constant changes in uniform and in general appearance. Ohio of course had the biggest of the State military displays. She headed the second division of the parade and Gov. Bushnell himself was the marshal. The Governor rode a coal-black horse. He kept continually bowing from side to side and waving his hat, and he tickled the crowd quite as much as anything in the parade. His aids were the gorgeously dressed members of his staff. Next in numbers

dressed members of his staff. Next in numbers came New Jersey. That State sent her Second Regiment, a troop of cavalry, and two troops of artillery to honor her foremost citizen, the Vice-President. The New Jersey militiamen were so tickled that when they passed the stand they couldn't help all turning around and looking in Mr. Hobart's direction. They kept their heads turned until they were past the reviewing stand.

The parade was splendidly managed. After it had once started from the Capitol there was not a single break until the last man had passed the reviewing stand. The companies marched in close file and at a lively gail, so that the march was over by dark.

The organizations in the parade that had escorted President Cleveland and President division in the grand parade which President McKinley to the Capitol became the first division in the grand parade which President McKinley ascended the steps leading to the reviewing stand. His appearance was the signal for the halted procession, which had started with him from the Capitol, to resume its progress. A cannon boomed off in the distance and the grand review began.

egan.
Gen. Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal of the parade, followed close behind the army band from Governor's Island that led the parade. He received the first cheer from the throng, and the first bow from President McKiniey and Vice-President Hobart, who stood side by side in the glass inclosure. Behind him rode four young men wearing silk hats and frock coats with broad sashes of white across their presides. They too received salutations from the

by side in the glass inclosure. Behind him rode four young men wearing silk hats and frock coats with broad sashes of white across their breasts. They, too, received salutations from the reviewing atand, and the people there broke into applause when they were recognized. The young men were Ulysses S. Grant, Webb C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield, and Russell Harrison, sons of four Republican Chief Executives of the United States, and they acted as special aides to Gen, Porter.

The first division of the military parade, commanded by Gen, Wesley Merritt, included a battalion of United States Engineers, the Seventeenth United States Engineers, the Seventeenth United States marines, at the seventeenth United States at tillery, a regiment of United States marines, 500 saliors of the North Atlantic squadron, made up from the crews of the New York, Columbia, and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Capt, Sands of the Columbia; and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Capt, Sands of the Columbia; and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Capt, Sands of the Columbia; and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Capt, Sands of the Columbia; and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Capt, Sands of the Columbia; and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Capt, Sands of the Columbia; the states cavalry.

The first Governor that rode by the reviewing stand was Bushnell of Ohlo, and were limited to a single company, the Washington Infantry, Gov. Hastings was absent by reason of illness, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey commanded to a single company, the Washington Infantry, Gov. Hastings was absent by reason of illness, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, commanded to a single company, the Washington Infantry, Gov. Hastings knu battery of New Jersey, commanded to a single of New Jersey, comm

common degree of enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.

Gov. Black of New York rode in a carriage, lie was accompanied by a very richly uniformed mounted staff. The color sergeants of the New York quard, mounted on gray horses and clad in pale blue hussar uniforms, were warmly cheered. The New York troops were handsome full-dress uniforms.

Virginia was represented by two companies of the National Guardsmen. The North Carolina troops were among the best drilled in the parade.

The company of naval reserves with them was greeted with the same demonstrations of pride and interest which were awarded to all the organizations in this popular branch of the service. mon degree of enthusiasm on the part of M'KINLEY TO THE COUNTRY

the organizations in this popular branch of the service.

The Governor of Vermont was surrounded by a glittering complement of staff officers and followed by four companies of the National Guard of that State, commanded by Col. George H. Bond. Gov. J. R. Tanner of illinois, mounted on a fine gray horse, rode at the head of the Illinois troops. He was accompanied by all of his staff officers. The Michigan troops had the recently elected Governor, Riram S. Pingree, at their head, and his staff were the recipients of much friendly notice. Gov. Drake of Iowa came next.

The third division was commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, the one-armed veteran of Chattanooga, who the moment he was recognized got a volley of applause. His command was largely composed of the Grand Army posts of the District of Columbia. The colored posts made a fine appearance.

The civic division was commanded by B. H.

composed of the Grand Army posts of the District of Columbia. The colored posts made a fine appearance.

The civic division was commanded by B. H. Warner of Weshington. He and his staff were escorted and preceded by the Americus Club of Pittsburgh, one of the crack political marching clubs of the country.

The members of the Americus Club wore high white bats, black capes with the club monogram worked on the left shoulder in red. They carried red umbrellas, rolled. Ex Congressman Hutterworth of Ohio, who was Marshal Warneas chief of staff, was cordially greeted when he rode by the stand.

1b. D. Woodmansee, President of the National League of Republican Clubs, rode at the head of his organizations in the civic division.

The leading organization was the widely known Haine Club of Cincinnati, perhaps the most carrefully drilled and effective marching organization in the parade. The men wore high white hats, brown overcoats tan gloves, and carried canes. They were cheered continuously.

The latter half of the parade was very spirited. The clubs marched in close order and the number of bands was very large. For quite an hour there were from four to fourteen bands playing at all times in sight and sound of the Presidential reviewing stand.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Wil-

ber of bands was very large. For quite an hour there were from four to fourteen bands playing at all times in sight and sound of the Presidential reviewing stand.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Wilmington, Del.; the "Six-Footers" of Pittsburgh, composed of men six feet or more in height; the William K. Leeds, the Union and the United Republican clubs of Philadelphia were heartily applanded. Philadelphia made a stronger showing in the parade than any other city in respect to numbers; Baltimore was next.

The Second Brigade of the civic parade was led by Murat Halstead. Mr. Halstead's friends were numerous, and they applanded him heartily. The most impressive feature of the civic parade was furnished by the Indians from the Government School at Carlisle. The band was composed of Indians, and it was excellent.

The Indian cadets marched in a soldierly way that showed careful drilling. Each man in one company carried on the muzzle of his gun some article which the pupils at Carlisle had made or some of the tools most frequently used by them.

The Frelinghuysen Lancers of Newark, N. J., one of the oldest marching clubs in the country, made a fine appearance, as did the other New Jersey clubs.

A Republican club of Atlanta had a great banner mounted on a wagon which proclaimed the fact that it was the first McKinley banner to swing to the Southern breezes. A company of Condeierate veterans from the Valley of the Shenandoah met with a generous reception.

The New York political organizations led by the "Quigg Ciub," at the head of which Mr. Quigg himself marched, were well drilled and appeared to advantage.

The parade closed at four minutes before 6. The last organization to pass the reviewing stand was the Charles L Kurtz Club of Columbus. This was one of the most perfectly drilled clubs in the parade, and one of the most handsomely uniformed.

Their appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which continued as long as they were in view.

It took the parade two hours and thirty minutes to pass the reviewi were in view.

It took the parade two hours and thirty minutes to pass the reviewing stand, and when the last organization had gone by the President, the Vice-President, and their friends retired to the White House.

COMMENTS ON THE ADDRESS. Various Foreign Opinions on President Me-Kinley's Inaugural.

LONDON, March 4.- The Standard, commenting upon President McKinley's inaugural address, says:

"It is a mild and not unpleasing effusion. The tone is a little smug and goody-goody, but kindly. Beneath its smooth words, however, a most serious purpose is ob-servable. The refrain of the discourse is not peace with all men, but more protection. Experience is of no use yet to either Mr. McKinley or the American people. They have not yet suffered enough for their

conomic heresies."

The Standard foresees blows aimed at the British iron and woollen industries, and, possibly, Canadian dairy products and lumber. It thinks, however, that on broad general grounds there is not much room to regret the reversion of the United States to high protection, which anyhow relieves Great Britain from the fear of destructive competition. The United States, it says, is going to deliberately circumscribe its field of operations and again prey on its own vitals. The more the Union shuts itself up by selfish exclusion the more must it see that it is the world's custom for raw products to pass away to other lands, and that no compensation can result through a more flourishing export in manufactures.

It adds that Mr. McKinley's dream of a restored mercantile marine must also be unrealzed. However subsidized, no marine can flourish on cargoes carried only one way. The

ized. However subsidized, no marine can flourish on cargoes carried only one way. The message is therefore not hopeful so far as the immediaie or, perhaps, the post immediate future is concerned. A passing flush of activity might follow a new tariff. If it does the holders in England of American securities would be wise to sell, for afterward will come an inevitable collapse.

The Daily News says that on the whole the address is most satisfactory and reassuring. A curious feature is the way in which it is tempered with the doctrine of the defeated party. Even the tariff paragraph is an endeavor to compromise between conflicting principles.

The passage relating to a restoration of the merchant marine is one of the most significant, but it is not exactly for to-day, especially as the United States will never have an export trade to speak of while it willingly deprives itself of cheap raw materials, which form the very basis of production.

The Chronicle says; "It is a very safe utterance, and will doubtless commend its author to the good opinion of the American public, It will also confirm the estimate of other countries that he is a very prudent man, his opinions on specific matters apart. The tone throughout is good and manly. It is satisfactory to notice that he promptly assumes moral and political responsibility for the arbitration treaty. We wish we could believe the declaration against trusts was more genuine than we fear it is."

CLEVELAND GOES SOUTH.

Off for a Ten Days' Trip in Currituck Sound with Fighting Bob Evans.

Washington, March 4.-Ex-President Cleveand, immediately after the inauguration, and while President McKinley was reviewing the inaugural parade, left Washington on the light-house tender Maple as the guest of Capt, Robley D. Evans and Commander Lamberton for a ten days' trip in Currituck Sound, back of Cape Hatteras. Capt. Leonard Wood, an army surgeon, accompanied the party. It is still ndecided whether Mr. Cieveland will be undecided whether Mr. Cieveland will be met by a private yacht at Wilmington, N. C., and cruise south in Fiorida and West indian waters, this depending entirely upon his health and his ability to fish and shoot at this inclement season. If he recuperates as rapidly as he hopes, he will return north in the tender in about ten days and join his family at Princeton. If, however, the weather is bad on Currituck Sound, it is possible that either the Maple will cruise as far as Indian River, Florida, or one of the yachts which have been oftered, probably Mr. E. C. Benedict's Oneida, will meet the tender and take the ex-President to Jamaica.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT PRINCETON. She Arrives There from Washington at 9 o'Clock

-Secretary Thurber Accompanies Her. PRINCETON, March 4.-Mrs. Cleveland arrived at Princeton from Washington at 9 o'clock tonight. She was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber and her two maids. The party left Washington at 3:15 P. M., and travelled in a private car which was attached to the regular Southern express for New York. The train was forty minutes late and did not arrive at Princeton Junction until 8:45 o'clock. To avoid a
tedious delay at the Junction, the car was pulled
in by a special engine from Trenton.
From Andrew F. West met the party at the
station. Mrs. Cleveland smiled contentedly as
she steeped from the car into her private carriage, which was in waiting for her. Accompanied by Secretary Thurber, she was driven out to
her new house on Hayard avenue. The house
was brilliantly lighted up for her reception. She
was wolcomed at her home by her mother, Mrs.
Perrine, and by her three children. forty minutes late and did not arrive at Prince-

RECIPROCITY TO PREVAIL AGAIN. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRES

mend Changes in the Fiscal Laws, Declares That a New Tariff Law Must He Put in Operation So That the Country May Pay Ita Debts as It Goes, and Announces That He Will Call a Special Session of Congress-He Says the Administration Will Protect Americans Abroad-He Pronounces in Favor of the Arbitration Treaty and Abides by the Platform as to Trusts and Rimetallism, WASHINGTON, March 4.—This is President Mc-

IDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

Kinley's inaugural address, which he read in front of the Capitol to-day: FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath. I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen. and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, Who has so

national trial and Who will not forsake us a long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called -always of grave importance -are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial evelem needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an endur

ng basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its sta-

bility to doubt or dispute. Our currency should

singularly favored the American people in every

continue under the supervision of the Governin my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

CHANGES NEEDED IN PISCAL LAWS.

With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and in our financial laws are the outgrowth of experi sace and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstrations of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "Sure we are right," and "Make haste slowly."

If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedent to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking, and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful, and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the Fresident, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizons of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and apecial fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country. coinage, banking, and currency laws, and give opinion,

LISM.
The question of international bimetallism will The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by cooperation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the preserved people. The abvercest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped where ever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenue are

penaltures, and extravagance stopped whereever it is found and prevented wherever in the
future it may be developed. If the revenues are
to remain as now, the only relief that can come
must be from decreased expenditures.

But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Government. It has
been our uniform practice to retire, not increase,
our outstanding obligations, and this policy
must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large
enough to meet with ease and promptness not
only our current needs, and the principal and
interest of the public debt, but to make proper
and liberal provision for that most deserving
body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors
and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

WE SHOULD HAYE MOKE REVENUE.

WE SHOULD HAVE MORE REVENUE. WE SHOULD HAVE MORE REVENUE.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the present of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may be the contract of the contra

only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance, or postponement.

A surplus in the Treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the Government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the Government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the Government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for its maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the Government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external, or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practised by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation.

COUNTRY DECLARED FOR PROTECTION.

COUNTRY DECLARED FOR PROTECTION.

There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall lie fair, reasonable, conservative, and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform.

The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strongthen the credit of the Government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold re-COUNTRY DECLARED FOR PROTECTION.

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serve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well nigh constant for

In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

ment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a rollef to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the Government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Husiness conditions are not the most promising, It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turnour faces in that direction and ald its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic, and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with idelity to their best interests and highest deatiny, and to the bound and indicated in the discharge of our full duty as cities of the continue of the interest and highest deating, and to

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRUSTS.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market."

This currons will be steadily pursued both by

ucts to market."

This purpose will be steadily pursued both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

PROPER CHECKS TO IMMIGRATION.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved, to the constant promotion of a safer, a better, and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws; and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free institutions. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its sufforcement in the spirit in which it was concred. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inclicient, incompetent, or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

BUILD UP THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvellous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in hearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce, and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining, until it is now lower both in the percentage of tomage and the number of vessels employed than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement those efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY. BUILD UP THE MERCHANT MARINE.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foces, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

ABSTRATION INDORSED. THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY.

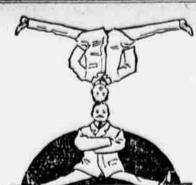
Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-dirst Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the busis of negotiations with us by the British Honse of Commons in 1893, and, upon our invitation, a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification, in January last.

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by indical methods rather than force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and prace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the sreatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully arge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statemen and people of every country and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

EXTRA SESSION TO BE CALLED.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening ABBITRATION INDORSED.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public



The market holds much of doubtful merit, or no merit at

But we never have trash at any price, though prices just now are trash prices :--

\$10 and \$12 for suits that last Summer were \$14 to \$28; \$8 and \$10 for serge-lined overcoats; \$12 and \$15 for silk-lined—were \$15 to \$39.

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alpines. Fashion makers each have but one shape—their own; all

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shapes here.

Thirty second and Broadway.

duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the Executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances. I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the scat of Government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff, revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such a contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmiy and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election.

Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views, and perhaps settled so reasonably—and I trust and believe it will be—as to insure great permanence, than to have furthe

SECTIONALISM A THING OF THE PAST.

SECTIONALISM A THING OF THE PAST.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and the South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact, surely, every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antaronistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the first.

promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Juatice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose—my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

President Mckinley Decides to Call It to Meet on March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- President McKinley will to-morrow issue his proclamation for an extra session. It will be called to meet on March 15, which falls on Monday.

At the dinner given last night at Mr. John Hay's, the President-elect was asked about this Hay's, the President-elect was asked about this extra session, and the suggestion was made that he set the day for Saturday, March 20.

"No," said Mr. McKinley, with an emphasis that indicated his fixed determination, "I have concluded that the best interests of the country demand that we shall get to work at the earliest practicable moment. Ten days will intervene between the call and the assembling of the Congress, and that will be sufficient to enable members to reach Washington. I will issue the call for the session on Friday."

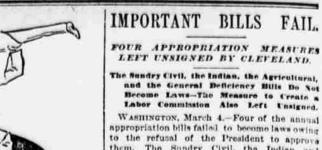


It is a sad thing to watch a woman upon whose once beautiful face, ill-health is daily tracing the pitiful lines of pain and suffering, that mean speedy death. Any woman may be strong and healthy, and retain her beauty of face and form far on into middle-life, if she will only take proper care of the health and vigor of the distinctly feminine organs. Doctors too often attribute all of a woman's bad feelings to dyspepsia, heart disease and liver or kidney trouble, when the real difficulty is of uterine origin. The when the real difficulty ings to dyspepsia, heart disease and liver or kidney trouble, when the real difficulty is of uterine origin. Then when they dis-cover their mistake they insist upon em-barrassing examinations and local treat-

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a cure and speedy cure for all weakness and disease of the organs concerned, and does away with the necessity for local examination and treatment. It allays inflammation, soothes pain, heals ulceration and stops de-bilitating drains. It makes the organs that bear the burdens of maternity strong and vigorous, does away with the discomforts of the expectant month, and makes baby's dvent easy and almost painless. All good dealers in medicines sell it.

"I have felt better last summer and this winter than I have for five years." writes Mrs. H. M. Watkins of Farrandsville, Clinton Co. Pa. "Have done more work. I have taken lots of the Favorite Prescription, and it does all that is claimed for it. I am sorry I did not take it pears ago. My doctor who said I could not get better died long ago. I did not think that I would live longer than he."

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LEFT UNNIGNED BY CLEVELAND The Sundry Civil, the Indian, the Agricultural, and the General Deflictency Bills Do Not Hecome Laws—The Measure to Create a Labor Commission Also Left Unsigned. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Four of the annual

appropriation bills failed to become laws owing to the refusal of the President to approve them. The Sundry Civil, the Indian, and the Agricultural bills reached the White House so late that Mr. Cleveland was unable to give them that close scrutiny upon which he insists, He therefore refused to sign any of them. The General Deticiency bill failed to reach him as all owing to the failure of the conferees to reach an agreement. This is the record breaker in the history of the Government. The Agricultural bill was sent to the President on Feb. 25, while the others only reached him during the late hours of the session.

The refusal of the President to approve these bills compels a more thorough organization of the House of Representatives than was intended by Speaker Reed. Under the House rules the Indian bill is considered by the Indian Committee, and the Agricultural bill by the Agricultural Committee. Of the bills that failed only the Sundry Civil was reported by the Committee on Appropriations. To this extent the House will have to be organized by the appointment of committees more general in their character than was intended by Speaker Reed.

No new estimates will be needed and the bills

will probably be passed by the House at the earliest possible moment. It is the intention of the Republican leaders to take the estimates and base their bills upon them, and if this can be done but little time will be consumed in the consideration of these measures. That the acextra session of Congress no one doubts.

Upon his arrival at the Capitol the bill to provide for a commission to create a labor commis-sion was presented to President Cleveland, but, acting upon the advice of Secretary Carlisle, he declined to sign it, owing to the impossibility of ascertaining what the provisions of the bill con-templated. This is the measure upon which much of the debate last night hinged.

THE LAST ACTS OF CONGRESS.

All of the Appropriation Bills Passed Except the General Deficiency. WASHINGTON, March 4.-When the Senate reconvened to-day the only necessary busis

ness remaining undisposed of was the con-ference report on the Deficiency bill, which had not yet been presented. No action had been taken, or was likely to be taken, on the President's veto of the Immigration bill. At 9 A. M. the chair was again taken by Mr. Carter. One of the House clerks appeared with

the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, signed by the Speaker and requiring the signature of the Vice-President. This was promptly obtained, and the bill was despatched to the President for his action. There were then not more than half

and the bill was despatched to the President for his action. There were then not more than half a dozen Senators present, among them Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.), who remarked that he perceived the absence of a quorum. As the remark was in the nature of a Joke, the usual "call of the Senate" did not follow.

At 9:40 Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) presented the conference report on the General Deficiency bill. It merely gave the amendments by number on which an agreement had been reached, and of those on which the conference committee had been unable to agree. The latter were more numerous than the former. The report was agreed to, but the usual request for a further conference was not made.

The gallery doors were not opened until 10 o'clock, and then the crowds who had been waiting, with tickets of admission, flowed in, and soon every seat was occupied, except in the sections reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and for the families of Senators. About this time Mr. Carter vacated the chair and Vice-President Stevenson occupied it. After a little while, however, he yielded it to Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), when a resolution was offered by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) and was unanimously adopted tendering to the Vice-President the thanks of the Senate for "the dignified, impartial, and courteous" manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. A resolution to the same effect was offered by Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) thanking Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) as Fresident pro tem., the terms used being "courteous, dignified, and able."

At 10:30 a message was received from the Senate amoudments to the Labor Commission bill.

At 11 o'clock the Labor Commission bill, en-grossed and signed by the Speaker, was received from the House, and was signed by the Vice-President and despatched to the President.

THE WIND UP IN THE HOUSE. Failure of the Deficiency Bill-Speaker Bood

WASHINGTON, March 4.-When the House was called to order at 8:30 A. M. only two members -Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) and Dockery (Dem., Mo.) -were present, though a few others straggled in shortly. The enrollment of the Sundry Civil bill was announced. At 10:05 o'clock a message was received from the Senate announcing in action on the Deficiency Appropriation bill and

the Labor Commission bill. Mr. Phillips (Rep., Pa.), author of the latter measure, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment, which was agreed to amid applause after the amended bill had been read.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), offered the customary resolution, which was agreed to, to appoint a committee of three to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress, having completed its labors, was ready to adjourn sine die, unless he

labors, was ready to adjourn sine die, unless he had something further to communicate to it. The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs, Daizell (Rep., Pa.), Grosvenor (Rep., O.), and Sayers (Dem., Tex.), the author of the resolution asking to be excused from service.

The history of the negotiations between the conferees of the House and Senate on the Deficiency bill was recited to the House by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) for the purpose of showing why the House conferees would not consent to the insertion in the bill of the appropriation to pay the Bowman and other claims added by the Senate. He said it was the belief of the conferees, and he hoped it would be the policy of the House, that these bills should be confined to appropriations for meeting the current expenses of the Government and to pay legal claims. [Applause.]

Mr. Cannon moved that the House further maist on its disagreement to the remaining items in difference and consent to a conference. This was agreed to amidst some laughter over the gross improbability of anything being accomplished.

At 11:30 Mr. Daizell (Rep., Pa.), from the committee of the store of the store the store the prosent and to pay the committee of the store the store of th

ter over the gross improbability of anything being accountished.

At 11:30 Mr. Daizell (Rep., Pa.), from the committee appointed to visit the President and notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn size die, reported that the committee had been unable to discharge the duty devolving upon it, for the reason that when the members reached the White House the President had already departed for the Canitol.

At 11:45 Mr. Payne, Speaker protem, called Mr. Dockery (Dent., Mo.) to the Chair, and his appearance there was greeted with appliance by Republican members. The floor was filled with Representatives, and for the first time this we kincre was intense voluntary quiet as Mr. McMillin (Dom., Tenn.) rose to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives are presented to the Hon. Thomas B. boed, speaker, for the side, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided ever the selleberations of the House and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Lightgreston (Dom. Galithe)

House and performed the ardinous and important duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) the question was decided by a rising vote, the entire body of Representatives rising with much enthusiasm. The result of the vote was announced by Speaker Bro tem. Dockery amid appliance on all sides. Speaker Reed was summoned from his room, and as he came through the door the members rose to their feet, appliading as they did so. He remained on the steps a mement while Mr. Dockery announced the action of the House to him. The Speaker's usually impossive face betrayed something of the emotion which he felt. His vote, however, was firm as he returned his thanks for the expression of good will contained in the resolution. He send to the formation of the House to Privites. Two years ago you were summoned to your share of a logislative work which could not be otherwise than disagreeable, disappointing out ous attifactory, for it involves a dismastruggle to adapt a narrowing income to the growing wants of a great mation, growing to be still greater. You were, most of you, untried in your new vocation. How others have performed their share of the lask it is not for us to say. Built is proper for me to say that your share of the abspirities of a heated campoign there was no town for any attack upon the House of Representatives. I am sincerely grateful for the kind expression of your confidence and esteem, but I am still more grateful for the daily kindness and good sense that even anong the expression of your confidence and esteem, but I am still more grateful for the daily kindness and good will on the part of every member on both sides of the House. To all of you then, gentlemen of all parties, I offer the sincere expression of the highest personal regard.'

It was just 11:50 as he concluded, and declared "the present House of Representatives adjourned without day."